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Invasion fears are raised by S. Korea

By Mike Breen
 SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

SEOUL, South Korea — The Defense Ministry warned yesterday that communist North Korea, is trying to coordinate terrorist activities to wreck the Olympic Games and could launch a rapid attack on the South.

In an unprecedented briefing for opposition leaders on the military threat, ministry officials said that 65 percent of the North's massive forces remained offensively deployed within 90 miles of the border.

Warning time of an attack had been reduced to a matter of a few hours, officials said.

The government has always excluded opposition lawmakers from sensitive security briefings.

Among the 60 opposition leaders invited to the briefing were Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam. The longtime dissidents have frequently charged that the ruling side exaggerated the North Korean threat to justify dictatorial rule.

Kim Young-sam, leader of the second-strongest opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party, welcomed the new openness by defense officials before attending the briefing. "This kind of government policy should be expanded to enable not only the opposition politicians but the students and general public to hear about data on North Korea," he said.

[In Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz also expressed concern about the threat of recently installed Soviet-supplied ground-to-air missiles in North Korea close to the demilitarized zone which could strike aircraft in air space over Seoul.

[He said it was "disturbing" that North Korea had deployed anti-aircraft missile forces "that could range over the whole of the Seoul area" and was continuing the forward deployment of troops.

[But Mr. Shultz also said has received assurances from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that North Korea will not attempt to disrupt the Seoul Olympics this summer. He was interviewed over the U.S. Information Agency's "Worldnet" TV program.]

[North Korea denied yesterday the allegations that it has deployed Soviet-made SA-5 missiles along the demilitarized zone. The North Korean armed forces, in a statement broadcast by the official Radio Pyongyang and monitored in Tokyo, termed the allegations "unfounded, fabricated slander."]

South Korean defense officials, in a statement after the briefing, said "North Korea pursues its commitment to communize the South by force and establish a communist society on the Korean peninsula."

"North Korean war strategy is to wage a pre-emptive attack on the South without redeploying its forces

and debilitate the South Korean forces along the demilitarized zone, winning the war at an early stage before external force comes to aid the South," the statement said.

It was the first such meeting between military leaders and opposition politicians since South Korea was founded in 1948.

The communist North, which fought a three-year war with South Korea from 1950 to 1953, also has 57 percent of its naval assets and 41 percent of its fighter aircraft in a forward deployment, indicating a readiness to mount a surprise attack.

The North also has Soviet ground-to-ground missiles and ground-to-air missiles deployed near the demilitarized zone within range of Seoul.

Part of the rapid attack force includes 96,000 special operations troops, of whom 53,000 are trained to infiltrate the South simultaneously by air and sea and through

tunnels dug under the border; the ministry said.

The officials said Pyongyang has recently stepped up its propaganda in concert with plans to disrupt the Olympics, which open here Sept. 17.

The briefing followed last week's wave of violent protests by radical students in South Korea calling for reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The ministry accused the North of trying to use the students, who back North Korean demands to co-host the Seoul Olympics, for its political and military purposes.

The leftist students who control the campus protest movement believe the United States is the main obstacle to reunification and have called for the withdrawal of 42,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

Most South Koreans see the U.S. presence as vital for their security.

• Richard Beeston, in Washington, contributed to this story, which is based in part on wire service reports.

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U.S. Links Pakistani Aid to Cut in Flow of Opium

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, June 15—American aid worth \$650 million a year could be cut in half unless Pakistan cracks down on frontier opium refining laboratories that supply more than one-third of the heroin consumed in the United States, U.S. drug enforcement agents said today.

For the last three years, opium poppy cultivation and laboratories were tolerated among the fierce tribes in Pakistan's traditionally restive North-West Frontier Province to facilitate passage of U.S.-financed arms for anticommunist Afghan guerrillas in Afghanistan.

But the Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan is likely to focus congressional attention anew on Pakistan's lax drug enforcement, according to agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

"Unless the Pakistanis do more than provide the promises and plans we got this year," a DEA agent said, Congress can be expected to cut economic and military aid by 50 percent next winter when cooperation on narcotics suppression comes up for annual review.

A U.S. aid package, which took effect this year, calls for Pakistan to receive \$4.1 billion over a six-year period.

"The authorities are in deep trouble. They're

not doing enough," a DEA agent said, "and they've got to do more." With poppy and hashish cultivation out of control in Afghanistan and Pakistan, DEA agents favor cracking down first on the untrammelled operations of "several hundred" heavily guarded laboratories processing from 30 to 300 tons a month of opium grown in the "golden crescent" on both sides of the border.

The refining operations are so "out of hand," an agent said, that to facilitate transportation, many laboratories are now clustered along the twisting mountain highway leading west of here through the Khyber Pass to the Afghan border.

Such impunity reflects the corrupting influ-

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ence of expanded narcotics operations on ill-paid local officials and on tribal jurisprudence inside the poppy-growing areas, according to the agents.

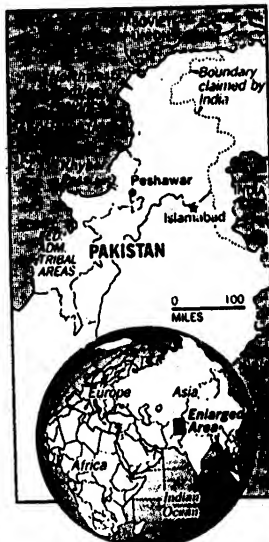
Ever since the British expanded their Indian empire to the North-West Frontier Province in the 19th century, law enforcement in the so-called tribal areas has depended on tribal councils, with the government empowered to impose punishment on culprits who refuse tribal sentences.

There is speculation that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq may justify a crackdown on the laboratories by citing them as examples of the corruption and breakdown of law and order he denounced May 29 in dissolving Parliament and dismissing prime minister Mohammed Khan Junejo.

In the past decade, Pakistanis have stopped justifying collaboration with the DEA and other western antinarcotics agents solely as a gesture to help deal with narcotics addiction in the West. Pakistan now has an estimated 660,000 heroin or morphine addicts, more than the United States in less than half the population. Addiction has spread to the tribal area, which traditionally disdained narcotics use as anathema to Islam.

Today, the Frontier Post newspaper here ascribed the increase in opium production and the sharp price drop of heroin and hashish to laxity observed in the tribal areas after martial law was lifted throughout Pakistan in 1985.

After Pakistan banned poppy cultivation in 1979, opium production dropped from 800 tons annually to between 45 and 50 tons in the early 1980s, according to the DEA. But production shot back up to between 100 and 200 tons in the years coinciding with accelerated U.S. arms deliveries to the Afghan guerrillas.



BY BRAD WYKE—THE WASHINGTON POST

Annual opium production in the Afghan frontier regions is estimated at 400 to 800 tons, compared with a quarter as much before a communist coup in Kabul in 1978 led to civil strife, Soviet military intervention and warfare.

Relief workers with operations inside Afghanistan said many farmers who have refused to become refugees are so short of credit that they have turned to poppy cultivation to provide cash for necessities.

Whether the authorities will act remains unclear. Noting that the frontier constabulary destroyed 23 illicit laboratories in 1985, "a couple" in 1986 and virtually none thereafter, a DEA agent remarked that "government promises of action don't get translated at the working level." In recent years, only one laboratory owner has been punished with the maximum seven-year jail sentence, the agent added.